rithent success, from the dangerous character of the passet. The passenger who had got on shore was taken by the ceast guard people in their stiemple to put out to assist the ressel, in order to direct them where sile ay, those of the ship's crew whe got ashore positively returning to lend even this assistance. Unfortunately the beats could not reach the vessel, and were compelled to return to the shore. They persponed all further efforts ill the following morning, when, going further up the coast, to a more favorable place of embarkation, they reached the vessel, which was then not above two hundred yards from shore. During the whole of this single effort was made to save the passengers by sither capitain or crew. Some of the passengers at tempted of themselves to get the cutter out; in so doing they stove her bottom, and lost the boat. The tide at the time all might have been asfely lauded. Unfortunately, for the weat of some directing mind, this opportunity was lost, and on the returning tide some portion of those on board got into the rigging, the crew getting in the tops, while a large number of the passengers took shelter in the long boat—the boat was floated out of the checks, and beater across the deck against the bulwarks until she was knocked to pisces, and the whole of her living freight either creahed or drowned. The rising tide soon did its work, washing the unfortuate people off he decks and out of the lower rigging, most of them awing, from coil and suffering, lost even the little energy necessary to make a further ascent up the rigging, in the morning the survivors were taken off the wreek by the coast guard and landed at Coverack, it Keverne, where they met the most hospitable reception from the inhabitants.

A statement, dated Falmouth, Monday, May 7th asys:—

a statement, dated Falmouth, Monday, May 7th says:—
The wreck of the John at the Manacles turns out to be much more fatal tran was imagined or even represented by the survivors it now appears that there were embarked no less than 30 emigrants, man, women and children (a very large proportion of the latter), besides five cabla passengras; and as it cannot be ascertained that above 50 or 58 of these have been saved, it follows that the loss of life reaches the frightful amount of 250. Up to last evening 80 corpses had been brought to St. Keverne, and the coroner of the district, Mr. J. Carlyon, of Truro, had reached there and commenced the inquest yesterday.

We learn from the passengers, that the with

that the loss of life reaches the frightful amount of 250. Up to last evening 30 corposes had been brought to St. Reverne, and the corner of the district, Mr. J. Carlyon, of Trure, had reached there and commenced the inquest yesterday.

We learn from the passengers that the ship's carpenter, Elliot, mace a raft, 'on which seven people were saved, and that the cuddy stward, John Howatt, saved the steering women, Mary ann Pennas and Elizabeth Tenanised until record them to the foreop, where they remained until record them to the foreop, where they remained until record them to the foreop, where they remained until record them to the foreop, where they remained until record them to the foreop, where they remained until record them to the foreop, where they remained until record them to the foreop, where they remained until record them to the foreop, where they remained until record the steerage passenger was Janael Estetott, of North Talland, Cornwall, isborer, with his wife and elevan children; the work of the steer of

bark struck.
Total passengers saved, 93; drowned, 194.
The corener's inquest has returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Captain Rawle," who is in custody at Bodmin.
After pronouncing Captain Rawle guilty of manalaughter, the jury at the inquest expressed their "entire disapprobation of the conduct of the crew, with the exception of Andrew Eider, in not exerting themselves to save tion of Andrew Elder, in not exerting themselves to axve-the passengers. They also strongly disapprove of the vessel having been sent to sea without being supplied with a signal gun, muskets, rockets, or blue lights as night signals. And they would recommend that a light-house should be built on the Mauscle rocks, on account of se many wrecks taking place there, and the sacrifice of so many lives."

with a signal gua, musatets, rockets, or blue lights as night signals. And they would recommend that a lighthouse should be built on the Manacle rocks, on account of se many wrecks taking place there, and the sacrifice of so many lives."

Speech of Mr. Buchanam at the Royal Academy Jimmer in Londous.

The inauguration dinner of the Exhibition season of 1856 attracted on Saturday, May 5, a brilliant assemblage, within the walls of the Royal Academy, London. From two o'clock, at which hour the doors were opened, until six, Ministers of State, many munificent patrons of art among the noblity, and others definguished in politics, law, literature, and science, continued to arrive, and to apply themselves with keen artistic reliah to the inspection of the paintings in the various rooms. The "fusion" of rank, wealth, and parliamentary eminence, with the artist world, was no less complete than gratifying; and many interesting groups might be seen, in which politicians of the most opposite opinions were discussing with artists whose numes are household words the merits of the more remarkable paintings. At six o'clock about one hundred and eighty gentlemen sat down to diamer in the east room, the char being taken by the President of the Royal Academy, Sir O. I. Eastlates.

During the evening the President said that the next toast which he begged to istroduce was the "health of the Foreizs Ministers, who had deigned on this occasion to be their guests." (Cheers.) He had to regret the absence of some of those invited, and among them the representatives of those gallact nations sow our spocial allies; but they were honored by the presence of others who might here recognise the perpetual alliance which it was the province of the arts of peace to promote. (Cheers.)

Mr. BUCHANAN—After what fell from my noble friend (Lord Palmerston) on a former occasion, who said I had no right to call myself a foreign minister at all, (a hund), I am inclined to think I have no right to a dispose of the perfect of the toward of the propose of

The New York Exhibition.

[From the London Chronicls, May 9.]

A meeting was held on Thursday night, at No. 10 Carlisle street, Soho square, London, of "Eaglish contributors to the New York Exhibition of 1853, to hear a statement of the affairs of the Exhibition Association, and consider measures for the recovery of hitherte unreturned property."

consider measures for the recovery of hitherte unreturned property."

Mr. W. Roumus, who took the chair, said he had invited the English exhibitors to meet him, as he thought it necessary that there should be a full knowledge amongst them of the present state of their contributions to the New York Exhibition of 1853. With reparations to the New York Exhibition of 1853. With reparations to the New York agent, been informed that his contributions had been early shipped and duy insured; but could get no tidings of the goods themselves, until one cay, being in the London Dock, he saw the case which contained them lying there, and some ascertained that a magnificent looking glass, worth £350, was

smashed, and the carvings of the frame brekes to please, and other things accompanying it were also injured. But this was not all; for although he had east his goods to the exhibition upon a guarantee that they should be returned free of charge, to his surprise he had received a bill of £15 & 16d. for dock charges, which, of course, he had declined to pay.

By Arrowsmirt (New Bond street) said he had sert a very handsome carried cabinet and other articles to the Exhibition, to the amount of £250, but had no idea as to where they might be at the present time.

Mr. Lorr said a gentleman in Dublin had two valuable carriages there which he could not get back, and he understood that there was properly to the amount of half a million yet in the Printotties which the contributors could not get back. (Hear, hear.)

The CHARKMAY remarked, as a singular fact, that a large quantity of armor from the Tower was there, and he supposed the Queen would have to send a broker over to get it back again. (Laughter)

Mr. ROGKE, Jr., said be had received a circular, announcing the insolvency of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations at New York, and that a receiver had been appointed to manage its affairs. Several other gentlemen made statements as to the value of contributions which they could not get back, and complained that faith had been broken with them by the New York Association.

After an animated conversation, in the course of which it was stated that no exhibitor present had received any order from America in consequence of the Ethibition, or solid any article exhibited, the meeting was adjourned to give time for further inquiry and consideration.

Trial of Lyman cole for Forgery. COURT OF GREER AL SESSIONS. Before Recorder Smith.

The trial of this cause was resumed yesterday meraing at nine o'clock, the day being given for summing up.
Upon the opening of the Court Mr. Busteed commenced aumming up for the defence. He ably reviewed all the evidence of the case, and closed at 12 o'clock, having occupied the attention of the Jury about three hours.

Mr. James R. Whiting followed for the presecution and closed, when the Court charged the Jury as fol-

eccupied the attention of the Jury about three hours.

Mr. James R. Whiting followed for the prosecution and closed, when the Ceurt charged the Jury as follows:—

THE CHARGE.

GENTISMEN OF THE JURY—I congratulate you upon drawing to the close of this important trial. It is a very important eas not only to the prisoner at the bar but for the community. A fraud almest usparalised has been committed, and you are to decide whether the grisoner at the bar is the guilty person. This prisoner is charged with forgery in the third degree. Now, to cavict nim, it is not necessary that he abould actually write the forged in its with them equally guilty. The close of the content of the

Court room and sent for the jury. It was found the jury at this time stood five for acquittal and seven for conviction, and there being no prospects of an agreement, the jury were discharged. The Court was then adjourned for the term. The June term will commence one week from to morrow, when Lyman Cole will be put upon his accord trials.

## THE MAYOR AND THE FARMERS.

Quite an interesting scene took place on Friday at the Mayor's office, occasioned by a deputation of farmers and producers from New Jersey, Long Island, York Island, and other places, which waited upon his Honor for the purpose of exposing their grievances to him, and of learning how they were to be remedied. The Mayor heard them very patiently, through their spokesman, who described in a brief and plain manner the object of heard them very patiently, through their spokesman, who described in a brief and plain manner the object of the interview. He stated that the place allotted for the accommodation of farmers and producers at the foot of Vesey atreet was completely monopolized by a set of contempuble speculators, who blockaded the place with their little shantles, thus rendering it utterly impossible for them to sell their produce to the grocers or marketmen, in consequence of their being unable to proceed beyond the water, unless by driving over the shantles, which, of course, they could not do. The farmers are, in consequence, compelled to sell all their produce at a very reduced rate to the speculators, who, in turn, sell them to the grocers and consumers for nearly twice as much as the latter would have to pay were they allowed to bargain with the farmers themselves. Another serious well, and one of great importance to the public at large, it, that these persons, when unable to sell them at once, easily keep them over and sell them the next day, or probably after a longer period; whereas, if the producers and immediate commerce with the grocers and consumers, the fermer would have to sell off their whole stock before nightful, previous to returning home. By this means a fresh article, sound and healthy, would be obtained, and that too for half the amount charged by the speculators. All they saked were equal rights and privileges. Nothing was required or sought for but what his Honor might consider just and correct. The spokesman said that be had already been to the Commissioner of Sirreets and Lamps, but failed to obtain any redress. Some Councilmen also were present at his interview with hir. Ebling, who informed him that "for such things of course money was a very serious matter, and deserved careful consideration. The question is, however, how is it to be remedied? There is one great difficulty, he said, absorthis matter, and that is that the water boundary on the wastern mide of the city has never been truly settled. The the interview. He stated that the place allotted for the

DR. PENSINGTON AND THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILHOAD.

Mr. Balley Myers, Secretary of the Sixth avenue Railread Company, sent in a lengthy communication to the
Ms yor Saturday, relative to the recent ejectment from
car No 22, of the Rev. Mr. Pennington, a colored closical geotleman. The erriter states that there is a car
every half heur for the especial accommodation of colored people, and for them only; but as to their right to
ride in cars other than toose assigned for them, he says
it will not be acknowledged until a legal decision to that
effect virtually compels the company to take off their
cars for colored persons.

Lynching a Free Soller in Missouri.

The Rechester Removal of the 26th inst. tells the following story:—
In one of our issues of last wask, under the head of 'Pluck in Kanras," we published an extract from the Patte Aryne. (Atchison's organ) printed in Westen, Me. In that article it was stated that the pro-slavery men of I cavenworth City, K.T., had arrested a lasyer, name! Philips, of that town, and commenced preparations for tarring and feathering him; but, upon the collecting of a band of freemen determined to reacue him, he was set at liberty again by the lastess gang who had seized his person.

It seems that the offence of Mr. Phillip is that he is a free solier; and it is pretended by the gra-slavery men that he handed McCrea the revolver with which Malcolm Clark was killed. This is prebably faise, as responsible men declare that Phillips did not at all interfers in the matter.

That outrage, it appears, was but a failure of a conspiracy against the rights and person of an American citizen. The sequel has at length transpired, and we invite the close attention of every citizen of the United States to an examination of the principles outraged and the rights trampled on in the precessing.

On the 17th of May (Thursday of last week), Mr. Philips was decoyed to the bank of the Missouri river, where he was sudderly seized and forced into a skilf, and carried across the river into Missouri; thence he was taben seven miles to Weston.

As old warehouse stands just below the town; he was taken there, his head was shaved, his face blicked he was tarred and feathered, and then ridden upon a raft through the streets of Weston, while music herrible and hideous accompanied the procession.

Before the botel they exhibited him; and then a negrous compelled to sell him to the lowest bidder, and the offered to him every insult in their power.

After detaining him several hours in this manner, repeatedly telling him that if he would not leave the Territory, or give them his promise in writing that he would leave, they would Lonching a Free Soiler in Musouri.
The Ecchester Democrat of the 26th inst. tells the

The Ship Canal at Saut Ste. Marie.

The Ship Canal at Saut Ste. Marte.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 24.]

The steamer Illinois, Captain Wilson, belonging to McKnight's Labe Superior line, left this city on Saturday, sbout 4 P. M. and arrived at Mackinso on Sunday evening, where she tarried three hours or more, landing and shipping passengers and freight; thence proceeding on her trip, she reached the Saut early on Menday morning.

about 4 P. M. and arrived at Machiase on Suady evening, where she tarried three hours or more, isading
and shipping passengers and freight; thence proceeding
on her trip, ale reached the Saut early on Monday
morning.

Amongst the large number of passengers were the Gevernor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor
General, and Commissioner of the State Land Office—the
whole "fusion aoministration" accompanied by Z.
Chandler, Esq., commissary, and R. Hosmer, Esq., principal musician and poot laurests. The Canal Commissioners—Henry Ledyard, Airred Williams and Chauncey
Joslin, Esq.—were also of the party.

The object of their visit was to inspect the canal,
which, by the conditions of the centract, was te have
been finished by the 20th inst. It was an event of ne
common interest or importance. The federal goversment had granted to the State 750,000 acres of land, for
the purpose of constructing a ship canal around the
rapids of the St. Mary's river. The Legislature had
passed the necessary law to carry into effect the object
of the grant, and commissioners were appointed by the
Governor to contract for the work. Their powers were
ample, but were attended with the gravest responsibilities.

Various estimates of the cost of the centemplated
work had been made by engineers, both of the Federal
and State Governments, which ranged from \$200,000 to
\$450,000; and the common opinion was, that he cost
could not exceed some \$300,000. The fund of 75°,000
acres of land, therefore, was considered, by all, a hib-rai,
and, by many, a prodigal, compensation for the work.

The plan and specifications of the canal were assigned
to Captan Gasafeld, who was appointed with the assent
of the War Department) as the Engineer on the part of
the State.

The responsibility to the public for a faitfal completion of the work were the outset) bytan. The
competitors for the contract were numerous—each with
more or levs induced to the contract were and the responsibilities,
the supervised of the surface of the contract was t

—presenting a most permanent, durable, and beautiful wall; and the whole laid with the utmost mathematical precision. But the most attractive and beautiful feature in the Canal is its locks, which were declared by Governor Barry to be equal to the most costly and perfect works of masonry in England. These are two, and are combined. They are of out stone from top to bottom, each 360 feet long, and 70 feet wide—forming a continuous line of the most beautiful mascory, 788½ feet in length, and 25 feet in beight. The gates are supported by strong bands of iron crossing them diagonally, and these, passing over and fastened on the top of the stanchions or towers on either sides of the gates, are extended at an angle of say 48 degrees to the ground, and there buried at the depth of 10 or 15 feet in solid rock and masonry, in which they are variously keyed and fastened. The gates themselves are models of mechanical still and art.

At the upper end of the-canal a pier extends into the river 900 feet long. At the lower end a dock and wharf is annexed, 304 feet in length These are of great strength and solidity, the timbers of which are all planed, and as perfectly jointed as possible. They are far superior to the finest wharf in Detroit.

The Governor and Canal Commissioners have, without qualification, accepted the work and given their certificate to that effect. The contractors and State officers are all on the apot in this city, and there is no good or sufficient reason why the whole business should not be closed to-day by a deed of the lands and a transfer of the canal.

the whole business should not be closed to-day by a deed of the lands and a transfer of the canal.

The Tornado near Chicago.

TERER PRESONS KILLED—A HOUSE CARRIED UP INTO THE AIR—TERRIGLE RPPEOTS OF THE WHIRLWIND.

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 21]

Never before has it been our duty to record to awful a calamity as that to which we now sit down to write. The scene of the tragedy is still before our mind's eye; the wrecks of the tempest are still lying scattered about; but were it not for the unimpeachable character of our informants, eye-witnessess of the dreaiful calamity, we should be inclined to believe that they had been laboring under some mental halinchation and that what we are about to relate was but a dream of the imagination. The reality, however, is too true. The bedies of the three victims and the wounds of the other persons constitute evidence too papable to be set as de.

Our readers will remember the violent hall storm that took place in this city yesterday afternoon between four and dive o'clock, and the oppressive heat the rest of the afternoon. At the same hour, the events to which we allude took place in the town of Jesierson, near Jesserson Mills, sixteen mille distant.

A cloud of a peculiar shape was first observed approaching from the northwest, and terminating in a funnel-shaped point, the apex towards and meanly reaching the earth. As it came nearer, it was discovered to be a whirlwind, rapidly revolving, and whirling up various objects, in which were plainly seen large sticks of wood, boards, small trees and chairs. It was coming towards our informants, but did not reach them but turned to their right, described a semi-circle and full upon a large frame house.

In an inatant, and with a crush, the roof was torn off, and immediately the whole house was lifted from its foundation, literally torn to pieces, and the pieces carried up in the horrd vorter. The furniture in the house—all of it—shared the same fate, the weight of the articles appearing no obstacle to their ascent whatever.

house—ail of it—shared the same fate, the weight of the articles appearing no obstacle to their ascent whatever.

And now we come to a part of the marrative sad indeed to relate. In the house were nine persons. They were all drawn up into the air, and fell at different distances and with great violence to the ground, the wife of one of the eye witnesses, Mrs. Page, and two of her children, were instantly killed. All the other persons in the house were greatly injured.

The injuries, with two exceptions, consist of singular and heavy bruises all over the body. One man had his aim broken, and another his wrist badly sprained. Mr. Page only saved himself from being drawn up into the air by holding on to a large rock. The house stood upon four grantle boulders. These were all moved several feet from their places.

The whirlwind went on and passed diagonally across a root and rail fence. Of this it tore up twenty rods so effectually, that there is not the sligntest vestige of a fence remaining. From this it passed to the barn, bere away one side of it and threw it against a horse, causing his death. The side of the barn then fell down on three caives and injured them so badly that they died during the night.

The whillwind seemed to pass off in a southwardly direction.

Meny of the fragments of the buildings, &c , fell to

The whillwind scened to pass of in a southwardly direction.

Many of the fragments of the buildings, &c, fell to the ground from a great height. In coming down they fell nearly perpendicularly, and entered the ground like stakes. Hundreds of these were counted by our informant.

The force of the storm was iromendous. Not only were the beards form off from the beams to which they were sailed, but the beams themselves were wreached assurder.

The walriwind was accompanied by a storm of half,

many of the ballstores being the size of walants. Some of them were note inches in discussionance.

We have neither space nor lactination for comment on this and affair to day. Nothing like it has even occurred here before and we hope never will stain. It realizes the atmost borrers of a wouth American toracto. Had at seem the force in the city, hundreds of deaths might have marked its progress.

[From the Chicage Democrat. May 24.]

Yesterday reports were brought into the city that the storm of hail wat his sted this city on Tuesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, had been awfully destructive of life and property in the town of Maias in this county. It blew down fences trees, i.e., in sweeping through the township. Melancholy to add, however, it was also accompanied with the loss of life. The wind, which was a regular whirlwind sweeping in one wast eddy across the face of the country, took in its course the house of H. Page, Eq., and literally fore it all to piece. Starcely a stick of the building, a frame one, was left whole. Everything was broken to pieces and acattered in all directions. There were twelve persons in all in the house at the time, of whom Mr. Page's wife was instantly willed. Two children of R. L. Wheeler, Eq., and intended at the time, of whom Mr. Page's wife was instantly willed. Two children of R. L. Wheeler, Eq., and intended at the time, of whom Mr. Page's wife was instantly willed. Two children of R. L. Wheeler, Eq., and intended and three other persons belonging to the family were severely wounded. All of the twelve persons in the boune were more or less injured, and it is feared that some others will yet die of the effects of their injuries it is said that the house was completely raised from the ground at first, and then torn almost to atoms by the axtraordinary force of the hurricane. At the time of the whirly will die to the effects of their injuries it is said that the house was completely raised from the extraordinary force of the hurricane. At the time of the whirly will yet die of

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MONBY MARKET.

SUNDAY, May 27-6 P. M. The stock market closed yesterday at prices which correspond very nearly with those current at the close of the provious week. During the week the arrival of ateam ers with later intelligence from the East and the West, from Europe and California, caused a temporary activity and excitement in the different markets; but they have all since settled down into the usual channels, and move along quietly and steadily again. Nothing new hat transpired in financial affairs. The arrival of large re-mittances of gold from California has filled the vacuum mittances of gold from California has filled the vacuum caused by shipments to Europe; and the banks will, without doubt, in their next weekly statement, show an increase in their supply on hand. The steamer from this port, an Wednesday next, will take out a large amount of bullion, but by that time we shall probably have another California steamer in with probably half a million or more. Our stock of gold is, therefore, likely to be kept up, notwiths anding the active experiation. In the street money is abundant, for exceeding the deto be kept up, notwiths anding the active experiation.

In the street money is abundant, far exceeding the demand. The accumulation in private hands appears to be going on, and the contraction of business gives it no outlet. Quotations for stocks de not seem to be indused much by this abundance and cheapness of money. It creates no speculation, and brings in no new buyers. It enables holders to carry their stocks with-out hypothecation, and takes business away from the brokers. There has not been a time for many years in Wall street when there was such a limited demand for loans on stocks, either of the banks or brokers, as at present, and there probably never was a time when outsiders held a larger per sent of the ag gregate of stock securities than at this moment. Out value within the past six months, and they will doubtles hold for dividends. The brokers cannot get any quantit of any of the prominent dividend paying railroad stocks without paying much his ber than current rates, fo even a moderate bona fide demand would raise the view of bolders materially. The stock market at present if firm. Stocks are selling well up to their real value, an we do not look for much change either way.

The exportation of specie from this port last week wa quite limited, as will be seen by the annexed state

Total for the week. \$15,570 00
Previously 11,497,510 69 

day will also take out a large amount.

a million and upwards, and the Havre steamer on Satur-

day will also take out a large amount.

A. H. Nicolay's semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday, the 28th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchanta' Exchange.

The anthracits coal trade for the last week was large, though it is somewhat less on the Reading Railroad than the previous week, in consequence of a large stock of coal at Richmond preventing the quick return of cars. The shipments on the Lehigh Navigation for the week ending on Saturday last, were 37,689 tons, and for the season, 198,966 tons. The Reading Railroad Company brought down for the week ending on Thursday last, 50,269 tons, and for the season, 870,991 tens, against 746,809 tons to the same date last year, showing an increase of 134,182 tons. Shipments on the Schuylkill and for the season, 282,765 tons. The aggregate shipments by the three lines for the week, 116,141 tons, and for the season, 1,852,722 tons. Dealers, it is said, do not assured that prices would not come down. Desirous of buying at the lowest point, care must be observed that shipments are not checked by delaying orders, and, by thus shortening the supply, increasing prices later in the nies, it is estimated, will not more than supply the demand, so that any interruption, from any cause, will

nd to increase prices.

The shipments of coal from Richmond for the week ending the 19th inst , and for the season to that date,

compared with tast year, we	re as follows:-
SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACITE C	COAL FROM RICHMOND, PRVN
Albany, N. Y 938	Newburyport, Mass 29
Baltimore, Md 79	Newport, Del
Boston, Mass2,211	Newborn, N. C 1
Bridgeport, Ct 470	New York & Brooklyn.5,69
Bricgeton, N. J 60	New Haven, Ct 25
Bridesburg, Pa 145	Norwich, Ct 50
Cambricge, Mass 968	Pawtucket, R. I 34
City Island, N. Y 118	Petty's Island, N. J. 1
barleston, S. C 260	Portland, Me 35
harlestown, Mass 200	Portamouth, N. H 5
Chester, Pa 48	Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 5:
air Haven, Ct 196	Providence, R. I 6
all River, R. I	Red Bank, N. J
Fredericksburg, Va 261	Richmond, Va 2
rankford, Pa 165	Rondout, N. Y 2
ort Washington, N.Y. 227	Roxbury, Mass 3
ardiner, Me 183	Saco, Me 11
leorgetown, D. C 113	Salem, Mass 40
rassy Fort, N. Y 105	San Juan del Sud, Nic. 70
reenbush, N. Y 403	Southport, Ct 18
reenwich, Mass 133	St. John, N. B 41
lartford, Ct 195	Tarrytown, N. Y 27
lavans, Cuba 220	Timber Creek, N. J 4
averstraw, N. Y 145	Trof, N. Y 22
lolmesburg, Pa 35	Washington, D. C 71
ersey City, N. J 60	Wilmington, Del 19
yon, Mass 331	
tarblebead, Mass 265	Total tons 24,54
farcus Hook, Pa 54	For season455.51
eponset, Mass 260	Last year, 391,42
wberg, N. Y 518	
The cash massints on the	Marrie Canal for the ac-

week, as compared with the corresponding week last year, show a falling off. 

The comparative falling off of the last week's receipts, we understand, was in consequence of an unusually

beavy business for the corresponding week last year.

One mile of each end of the Hoosic tunnel has been put under contract, and workmen are now employed in building temporary houses for the use of the laborers. The friends of the enterprise feel great confidence in its from Troy to Boston, great benefit will accrue to the Vermont and Massachusetts and Pitchburg Railroads, and to the trade of Boston.

The earnings of the Rome and Watertown Railroad for

the month of April, in 1854 and 1855, were	as follows:-
1864   12.351 15   Freight   12.351 15   Freight   13.948 09   Mails, &c.   1.097 56	1865. \$13,060 8 14,757 7 902 8
Total \$27,406 80	828.721 3 27,406 8
Increase in 1865.  The annexed statement exhibits the quant of certain articles exported from this por	tity and valu

destination and extent of exports to each place:-

*					
	Certon, ba 4,833	\$206 917	Shooks, hbds. 70	\$140	1
a	Cera bus. 13,461 B'=ax ibs. 4 171	15.976	W foots, tos 12,505 Oil sosp, ets. 78		1
14	Facen 132 437 Rosin, bbls. 2 928	1,159	Tobac., 10s., 1,055	132	1
ht	Laguant tops 120	2,720	H. wood, pos. 554 S scraps, cas. 13	260	
	Green, lbs.14,401 Total	1,152		449,602	-
20	here a service and a service		DON	STATE OF THE PARTY	-
of	Staves 10,200	84 520 883	Pork, bbls 150	\$23,666 1.800	**
y.	Oil cate lbs. 1,274	28,113 6,901	Indigo, Ibs. 22,835 Cop. ore. bxs. 224	9,700	1
C-	Staves	2,213 8,528	Cop. ore bxs. 224 Rosin, bbls. 2,246 Topse, pkgs. 58	4,258 1,570	-
L	H'wax 1be 2.369	651	Horse bair, ba 17	3,399	-
	B-ef. trs 800 W'tome, Ibe29 243	21,750 12 135	Handspikes 900 Sp'ceti, Ibs. 13,828	4,565	1
ė.	S. ol. gala. 158,203 Q. bark. pkgs. 12 Machin'ry,cs. 29	264,902 337	Oars2,969	4,487	-
7	Machin'ry,cs. 29	16,621	Total \$	448,879	1
	Coffee, bags. 5,060	\$4,062	Provisions 50 Rosin, bbls 804	\$1,922	
	Beet, bhis be	64,913 900	rando, com., oz	714	1
1	Potasbes 69 W'bone, Ibs 4,028	2,107 1,862	Wagon 1	2,353 150	
	Tobacco 676	163 12,162	Mahogany 52 Staves5,000	411 395	
30	Boney, bhds. 56	2,307	Other articles -	420	
	Hope, bales. 50 Total	1,700		\$97,717	
4	Cotton, bales, 469	HAME	URG	MENT COLOR	
	Potastes 28	559	Tobacco, Ibs. 8,818 Rosin, bols 1,574	8,760 515	
	Potastes 28 Ex. dyewood. 400 W'bone lbs 2,911	1,129	Shooks& hhds 400 Other articles —	805	
	I. R. Goods, cs 6 Total	865		\$34,256	
•	Fursk sk's ce 23	819 096	I.a. cloth 1	\$220	
	I. K goods, cs b	725	Tes, chests 52	590	100
30	Dry goods 1 Cothing 2	300	Books, os 1 Dag. goods 1	180	1
b	Total			\$14,390	1
of	Cotton, ha. 1,600	HAY	Segare, cs 6	8364	
t,	Hams, lbs 5,000 Whalebone. 27,537	700	Piano wire 2	350	
7		1,600	Machinery 10 Dry goods 1	7,040	
re	Shells 2 Prec. stones 1	6,000	Other articles —	214	
10	Hops, ba 20 Total	1,000	1	119 828	
		TOU	LON.		
•	Pork, bbls4,496 Fustic. tons 20 Logwood 80	580	China, os 4 Clothing 1	100	-
1,	kosie, bbla., 250	1,700	Merb.sibs, cs. 3	225	i
n	Beeswax, lbs1,972	454	Oars1,381	1,564	1
•				\$95,285	1
,	Flour bbla 5 282	\$67 114	Coffish. Ibs. 12,020	\$540	
7	Corn. bush. 600	625	Fish, bbls 75 Srap, brs 500	461	
	140. meet, 0011,202	8,117	Wime, 68 15	568	
	Pork	8,433 511	H ware, pkgs 27	439	
	resents Avo	176 425	Looking glass 1 Tes, chests 20 Coal, tons 671	288	1
of	Bogar 10	124 362	Coal, tons 671 Lumber, ft 4,034	720	1
	Presd, bbls. 360 Rum, punc. 20	1,666	Other articles -	665	1
1-	Tobacco, hds 35	1,093	Total	\$96,111	i
7	Flour, bbls., 710	\$7,769	Bread, bbls., 124	8594	-
1-	Corn meal 20	119	Rope, cods 41 Tobacco, los 6,467	1,708 1,203 178	1
83	Beef 62 Butter, 1bs 3,579 Lard 1 371	479 711	Books, cs 2 Furniture 17	178	1
ž.		184	H. WATO 42	516	
	W oil gal. 1.545 Candles bys 244	1,062	Copper, cs 5	1,073	
ot .	Domestics.cs. 102	3,665	Rice, pkgs 16	277	1
ty	leather 68 Alcohol, bbls 10	912 291	Other articles -	1,325	
s,	Erabdy, cs 69	1,469	Total	\$26,600	1
or	Flour bbi . 1.258	\$13 867	Lard oil, gla.1,237	\$1,052	1
in	Champa'e, bks 100	3,051 858	Vinegar, caks 60 Tebacco, 18s.8,055	274 836	1
ad	Cancles, box. 960 Champa'e, bks 100 Peas, bush . 56 Bread, bbls . 565	3,025	Matches, cs 45	532 110	-
	DOOOLE, LINGS, 420	475	Corn, bush 487	'573	1
	Hoops 5,600 Lumber, ft105,600	1,485	Carriages 6	1,173	-
	Lumber, ft165,000 Beef, bbls 44 Pork, bbls 257	1,813 8,404	Machinery, pk 10	225 585	1
10	Fork, bbis 287 Hams, lbs3.726 Botter lbs. 3.227	322 620	Fish, boxes 100	125	

Pork bbis. 237 Hams lbs . 3.726 Butter, lbs. 3.237 Cheese, lbs. 1,504 Lard, lbs 27,743 Paper, rms. 176 Provisions bls 57 Grain, bush. 192 Indige, cs 5	8,404 322 629	Machinery, pk 10 Finh, boxes 100	585 125 147
Cheese, 1be 1,504	167	Tobacco, hhd. 1 Cornmeal, bbls 75	420
l'aper, rms 176	3,384	Soap boxes 25 Boots&shoes,cs 19	105 763
Provisions bls 57	1.049	Domestics, ba 2 Ram. punch 10	133 267
Indigo, ca 5	441	Other erticles	1,668
Total			\$43,723
Pork, bbla 360	\$5,946	Oakum, bales 65	\$249
Fams, lbs2,722 Beef, cs 26	284 243	Rice, kegs 5 Bread, bxs 8	207 108
Lard, lbs13,813 Butter 625	1,542	N stores, obls 16 Tallow lbs. 4,628	180 515
Drugs, pags., 26	925	Ale, bbls 25	225
Glasewere. cs 5 Sb'ks& H'gs. 8,543	13,620	I rubber, ble 1 8. turp'e,bble 36	156 362
Furnit'e, bxs 50 Hogsheads1,953	1,254 3,251	Planter 100 Rope, coils 10	175 390
Hoots	2.269	Winde oil, cas 10	807
Candles, brs. 70	2,063 715	Salt, sacks 115 Paper, reams. 200	216 600
Venters 2	1,468	Cenvass, bis. 4 Wicking 2	219 107
	480	Cost, tons 75	525
Tobacco, lbs 1,250 Cedfish 19,250	434 603	Other articles	1,762
Pepper, bags. 10	101	Total	.843,440
Flour, bbls 1,904	\$21,511	Pepper, bags. 93	\$999
Hama, lbs2 102	291	Hams 2 Hardw'e, cs. 127 Tobacco, bhds 61	1,393
Beef. 26 Hams, lbs 2 102 Pork, bbis 1,215 Lard, lbs 20,618 Cheese lbs 4 2027	22,416 2,448	Tobacco, bhds 61 Shooks 50	1,393 1,742 131
Cheere, lbs. 4 227 Butter 1 667		Furniture, cs. 59	1,309
Codfish 182,707	6,186	Leather, rolls 7 Turp'te, bbis. 32	754
Fish, bbls585 Bread 40	2,100 84	Drugs, cs 13 Sugar, boxes. 19 Stationery 2	356 640
Cheere, 10a 4 227 Butter 1. 667 Codfish 182,707 Fish bbis 585 Bread 40 Tobacco, Ibs 2,000 Linseed cil.g. 3,166 Whale oil 285 Candles, bxs 22	210	Stationery 2 Oilcloth. cs. 2	136
Whale oil 285	3,051 215	Balcony 1	106
Candles, bxs 22 Soap 900 Roe, bbls 165	1,124	Segars, cs 1 Lumber, ft 52,235	126 923
Rice, bbls 165	2,581 52	Other articles -	1,889
Tallow, lbs 421 Total			\$74,583
Candles, bus 350	\$3,272	Combs, cases. 2	\$926
Hardware, cs. 197 Press 1	1,604	Hops, bales 8 Paint, gals 12	258 423
I. R. goods, ca 16	2,720	Farniture, bx 17	1,300
Oil, gals 300 Drugs, cares 56	2,346	Cloves, cs 20 Machinery, br 36	350 1,158
Dry goods, cs. 20 Tes, chests 14	3,031	Books, boxes. 2 Other articles -	245
Coach 1 Total	629		\$20,894
	VENE	CUELA.	
Flour, bbls 568 Trunks, cas 69	\$6,342 270	Slabs, feet 6,000 Lumber, ft . 37,088	950
B'te & sh's,cs 21	432 706	Drugs, cases. 91 Hardware, cs. 20	1,456
Salt, cases 100	160	Powder, cs 50	352
Salt, cases 100 Domestics, cs 131 Tobacco, bbis 7	6,378	Pump. cases 1	151 150
Tobacco, bbis 7 Rice, bbis 24 I. R. goods, cs 7 Wine, cs 6 Clothing, cs 1	631 74	Tobatco, Ibs.1,660 Other articles —	2,592
Wine, cs 6	76		
		Total	.\$22,456
Flour, bbls 95	\$1,111 2,281	Boards, ft 15,644 Lighter 1	\$561 7,000
Pork 159	1,347	Liquor, bbls. 50	950
Hams, Ibs 4,007 Tallow 917 Butter 1,286	116	Gin, case 1	1,114
Butter 1,286 Molasses, bls. 20	310 261	Drugs, pkgs. 12 Sugar, bbls 23	243 274
1106. TOS 3U	984	Dry goods, cs 1 Tobacco, bs 62	450
Bread, bbls 200 fish 10 Ml, gallons 198	1,437	Clothing, oxs 3	506
inm. bbis 8	162	Hats, cs 12 Boots, cs 44	1,561
Inm, bbls 8 ard, lbs5,282	635 106	Anchors 6	2,025
ard, 15s 5.282 locfish 3,560 landler, bxs. 173	1,093	Sheathing, bx 1	133
osp	260 118	Other articles -	1,361
l'dware, ca. 31	395 RECAPITE	Total	\$29,313
iverpool	249,199	Bremen	\$14,390
ntwerp	97.717	Toulon	110,828 95,285 7,862
r. N. A. Colonies	96 111	Br. W. Indies	7,862 43,723
uba	43 440	HaytiVenezuela	74,083
utch W. Indies	26,600	New Granada	29,313
alue of merchan		eted during the	
aine of specie exp	orted du	ing the week	15,570
Total			\$27,106
This is comparativ		re eggregate, but we	
		of any particular	

3 ### Stock | Barunday, May 28, 1856.

### Stock | Barunday, May 28, 1856.

### Stock | Provisions.—Pork—The sales embraced about 300 bbls. Photysions.—Pork—The sales embraced about 300 bbls. chiefly new prime, part to arrive saon, at \$14 50; and old mess at \$16 68 a \$16 75 and \$17 75; thin mess was at \$16 87, and clear do. at \$18 50 a \$18 75. Beef continued firm, with rales of 300 bbls. at \$10 12 a \$12 50 for country mess, and \$3 62 a \$9 50 for prime do. Cut mests were firm, with sales of 250 packages at 7½0. a 7½ fact who ulders, and 9½0. a 9½0. for haums. Beef haum—240 bbls Western were sold at \$17 a \$20, and a small prime lot at \$20 50. A sale of 100,000 bs. of loose dry salted pork shoulders were made, to be taken in Philadelphia, at 7½0. Lard was easier, with sales of 400 at 10½0. Butter—Etate was selling at 190. a 240. Choose was dull.

Bick was dull, at 5½0. a 6½0. was dull.

Bick was dull, at 5½c, a 6½c,

SPICES.—About 300 mats of cassla were sold at 40c.

SUGARS.—The sales were limited, being consined to

300 a 400 hhds. Cuba muscavado, at 5½c. a 5½c. Weekly Report of Deaths in the city and county of New York, from the 19th day of May to the 26th day of May, 1856. Men. 65; women, 71; boys, 149; girls, 109—rotal, 384. Adulta 136; children, 286; males, 214; franciae 186; ma-

	lored per	sons, 11.
•	DINE	APRS.
3	Abreess 2	Fever, typhoid
Ł	Absorss of the liver 1	Fever, typhus
•	Abscess o the neck 1	Fracture of thigh, rue
)	Albuminaria, and Bright's	over by railroad
5	disease of kidneys 1	Heart, disease of
	Apoplexy 4	Hosping sough
5	Apoplexy puerperal 1	Inflammation of bowels.
6	Asphyxia 1	Inflammation of brain
3	A-thma 1	Inflammation of liver
	Bleeding from navel 1	Inflammation of lungs
	Bleeding from stomach. 1	Inflammation of stemach
	Bronchitis 2	Inflammation of threat.
	Burned or scalded 2	Inflammation of tossils.
	Canoer	Intemperance
;		Jaundice, (infantile)
	Casualty. by run over 1 Cholera infantum 1	Kidneys, disease of
	Cholera merbus 2	
e	Crrhosis of liver, dropsy 1	Liver, disease of
a	Compression of brain 1	Look Jaw, (infantile)
		Luca Venerea
а	Compression of brain	Malformation of auus
	from a fall 1	Malformation of heart
	Congestion of brain 6	
	Congestion of lungs 6	Marasmus, infantile
	Consumption45	Moasies
	Convulsions, infantile34	Old age
	Croup16	Ossification of heart, vol-
	Cyanosis, malformation	vular
Ε.	of the heart 4	Palsy
	Debility, infantile 6	Parturition, difficult
	Delirium tremens 2	Premature birth
	Diarrbæs 2	Rheumatism of beart
	Dropsy 5	Rupture of bowels
	Dropsy in the chest 3	Rupture of bowels, inj'y.
	Dropsy in the head 30	St. Vitus dance
	Drowned 6	Scrofula
	Dysentery 5	Sourvy
	Enlargement of brain 1	Smallpox
а	Enlargement of heart 1	Softening of stomach
4	Epilepsy 1	Sprue
ġ,	Erysipelas 3	Stillborn
	Erysipelas of the head,	Strangulation
	injury 1	Suffocation
	Fever 2	Suicide, by arsenic
	Fever, bilious 2	Tumor, of abdomen, ma-
	Fever, congestive 1	lignaut
	Fever, intermittent 1	Ulceration of bowels, rec-
31	Fever, Pana or Chagres 1	tum
4	Fever, puerperal 4	Cleeration of throat
И	Fever, scarlet	1750 mg 7 15 7 15 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
H	Total	
23	RECAPITULATION—E	ONNEARES CLARRED.

350	Erysipelas of the head,	Strangulation
	injury 1	Suffocation
43	Fever 2	Suicide, by arsenic
74	Fever, bilious 2	Tumor, of abdomen, ma
50	Fever, congestive 1	lignant
15	Fever, intermittent 1	Ulceration of bowels, rec-
06	Fever, Pana or Chagres 1	tum
00	Fever, puerperal 4	Ulceration of throat
61	Fever, scarlet	
25	Total	
70	RECAPITULATION-	DESCARRE CLARRED.
33	Bones, joints, &c 1	Stillborn and premature
61	Brain and nerves 91	birth
-	Generative organs 5	Stomach, bowels, and
13	Heart and blood vessels. 15	other digestive organs
	Lungs, throat, &c 99	Uncertain seat and gen-
90	Old age 5	eral fevers
28	Shin, &c., and eruptive	Urinary organs
85	fevers 42	Service and the service of the servi
12	Total	
23	Of which fourteen were fr	om violent causes.
83	AG	
56	Under 1 year	80 to 40 years
13	1 to 2 years 45	40 to 50 years
	2 to 5 years 59	50 to 60 years
18	5 to 10 years 21	60 to 70 years
10	10 to 15 years 9	70 to 80 years
0	15 to 20 years 4	80 to 90 years
	29 to 25 years 14	Uaknown
16	25 to 30 years 25	
30	Total	Attracts to Wallandson In 112
55 U		mes.
le	Pritish America 1	
10	England 5	(reland
	France 5	Scotland
925434		United States
t- 1	Germany 21	Unknown

	10 to 15 years 9	70 to 80 years
	15 to 20 years 4	80 to 90 years
	20 to 25 years 14	Uaknown
	25 to 30 years 25	
		THE PARTY NAMED AND THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN
	Total	
		HIM.
	Pritish America 1	(reland
	England 5	Scotland
	France 5	United States 2
	Germany 21	Unknown
	Holland 1	
H	PUBLIO IN	
	TUMAO IN	
	Aimsbouse, Blk'll's lal 1	Lunatic Anyl. Hik'll's Int.
	Bellevue Hospital 6	Pent'y Hosp Bik'll's let.
	City Depital 7	Randl's Isl. Nurs. Hosp'L.
	City Prisons 1	St. Vincent's Hounital
	Colored Home Hospital 3	Ward's Lai'd Emi't Hosp.
	Colored Orphan Asylum. 1	Workhouse, Blk'll's lal
	contra orpina zayram. 1	" otruone' pre m. s rut."
	Testal 1	AND RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
	Total	*********************
		RDA.
	1 8	13
	8 8	14
	4 5	16
	8 23	16
	6	17

article of trade. The only feature of importance is the abipment of sperm oil to London. The value was great- er than that of any other article of expert except cot- tom during the week. Breadstuffs do not go abroad	Trace
to any atent, and will not this sesson. A little corn	PUBLIO INSTITUTIONS.
went to Liverpool last week. Provisions have been pret- ty active for shipment. The importations last week were larger than usual, but the belk appears to be in articles of general consumption, such as tea, sugar, cof- fee. One third of the aggregate of general merchandise	Aimshouse, Bik'll's Isl. 1 Lunatic Asyl. Rik'll's Isl. Eellevus Hospital 6 Pent'y Hosp Bik'll's Isl. City Baspital 7 Raadl's Isl. Nurs. Hosp'll City Prisons 1 St. Vincent's Hosp'll Colored Home Hospital 3 Workhouse, Bik'll's Isl.
was in these three articles.	Total
The following is a comparative statement of the value	WARDS.
of exports from the commencement of the year to May	1
24	8 14
1664	8. 23 16
Pork 487,312 1,694,363 1,108,061	12
Tetal .\$15,509,779 \$10,407,911 \$1,587,427 \$6,439,295	Total